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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1968. 4 Shavim, 3921, 3 Jannat Tanzi, 1968.

**FLY TWA SUPERJETS**  
OUR TWA TO NEW YORK

**THANKSGIVING Day** is an American idea of family bliss: everyone seated around a heavily-laden table, praising Him to whom belongs Thanksgiving Day, which has become a national symbol.

There is not much religion left in Thanksgiving Day in America, although originally there was a religious aspect to it. Today it is a national holiday, celebrated by all races and creeds in the United States. It has become a part of the American way of life. Moreover, it has become an ideal which Americans seek not only for themselves, but for all mankind. This can be seen in President Eisenhower's proclamation for today:

It is fitting and proper at this time of national Thanksgiving that we should remember and respond to the needs of those of other lands. I urge my fellow Americans to support and assist the efforts which—see as a nation, working individually and in cooperation with other nations, are directed toward the solution of the world food problem. Let us hope that some day, under a benevolent Providence and through the best use of the world's God-given resources, each nation will have reason to celebrate its own Thanksgiving Day.

It is a distinguished feature of American civilization that it is one of voluntary assimilation. The idea of the "melting pot" is that all traditions and influences, inherited from various places of origin, are obliterating each other to form a distinctive, American tradition to which all components willingly submit. It is therefore with utmost perplexity that Americans look at old-established nations which have never wished to assimilate a great ideal common to all; and the idea that each nation might peacefully celebrate its own Thanksgiving Day without thinking of the fortunes of other families in other lands, simply does not enter their minds.

The traditions of the Old World, especially near its eastern precincts, are that nations do not feel safe or content until they have "united" with their neighbors by swallowing them. From Israel's vantage point, this has been more than clearly seen in the case of Egypt's annexation of Syria and the Arabs threatening attitude towards Israel. This is harsh word, one in which a little thought should follow. There is need for very realistic thinking and a dogged decision to stand firm in order to assure the same virtues which the Americans celebrate on this Thanksgiving Day.

We need not look far afield for evidence of wishful thinking. Persistent voices have been heard here over the past few weeks from various quarters urging Israel to take the initiative in bringing about peace negotiations with her neighbors. One need only read what Arab newspapers, including those of Jordan, have been saying about the rumours of possible American pressure to bring about such a peace to understand that we still have a long way to go before any peace feelers can be attempted. For the Arab reaction is that Israel is "dying" to have peace negotiations, and that therefore the Arabs should not consent to any. Even if there had been a possibility of a peace treaty at this hour, Arab intransigence would have made such meetings fruitless. Much as we would like to have a formal peace with our neighbors—who would open their frontiers to Israel's growing industry, saving us many millions of pounds now being wasted on defence—one prefers a relatively calm no-war-no-peace situation until the moment when reason, not pressure, induces the Arabs to negotiate a reasonable settlement.

When Moslem extremists publicly the fact of Israel's existence there will be a chance for all nations in this part of the world to

## De Gaulle Changes Top Man in Algiers

PARIS (AP).—President de Gaulle yesterday followed up his appointment of an Algerian Affairs Minister by changing his top representative in the territory.

It was announced that Cabinet meeting that M. Paul Delouvrier, who heads the Algerian civil administration, is being replaced by Jean Morin, 44, Prefect of the Toulouse region. No announcement was made of a new post for M. Delouvrier, although the Cabinet praised his work in Algeria.

The Cabinet also agreed that the national referendum on the President's Algeria policy should be held simultaneously in France and Algeria in the first half of January.

On Tuesday night, the President named M. Louis Joxe, a veteran diplomat who was Education Minister, to be Minister for Algeria. His appointment will be to prepare the way for General de Gaulle's next move in giving the territory greater autonomy and to prepare the national referendum on the principle of self-determination. Joxe will be counted separately in each region of Algeria.

Accordingly, the areas which choose integration with France or even association with France, will be delimited geographically and be politically ripe for detachment from the some embracing a desire for accession.

It is hoped here that the P.L.N. rebels, in order to obtain partition, will agree to an early ceasefire, and cooperate with President de Gaulle in promoting an Algerian Republic which, while enjoying self-government and political sovereignty, will yet remain closely tied to France in economic, cultural and other spheres, particularly in defence, so that the French Army will stay on to help preserve order.

If and when such a happy state of affairs is attained, the Moslems are likely to be encouraged to promote the peaceful co-existence by the knowledge that obnoxiousness on their part will cause the Europeans to withdraw from the new Algerian Republic.

## Jordan Volunteers Going to Algeria

AMMAN (Reuters).—The Government has agreed to allow Jordanian volunteers to join the Algerian insurgent forces and permit them to look at old-established nations which have never wished to assimilate a great ideal common to all; and the idea that each nation might peacefully celebrate its own Thanksgiving Day without thinking of the fortunes of other families in other lands, simply does not enter their minds.

## UK: No Bowing To Cairo over Laskov

LONDON (Reuters).—Deputy Foreign Secretary Edward Heath said yesterday there was no question of cancelling Cairo through a cancelled visit to London of Ravi Laskov, the Israeli Chief of Staff. He admitted there had been "in-formal discussions" in this connection with Israel.

Mr. John Biggs-Davison, a Conservative, had asked in the Commons whether Mr. Heath was consulted about this visit to be cancelled. He added: "My information is that there is a deep feeling of disquiet in Israel as a result of the cancellation. It is thought there that it was a futile attempt to conciliate Cairo."

"Will you not agree that we do not win new friends in the Middle East by letting down the friends that we have?"

Mr. Heath replied: "I can assure you there was no question of cancelling Laskov. The Government of Israel has decided to cancel the visit of a high-ranking official. I think the position is perfectly well understood."

**Austria and Germany To Discuss Restitution**

Negotiations will soon begin between Germany and Austria regarding an agreement on the payment of restitution. Austrian Justice Minister Franz Olah said yesterday that the Austrian Government will participate in such negotiations. He said that the Austrian Government had decided that it was not

## Nehru Repeats Warning On Peking Flights

NEW DELHI (AP).—Prime Minister Nehru yesterday issued his second warning within three days that India would shoot down Communist Chinese aircraft if they violated Indian airspace.

But he added that "if, by some great misfortune, we break out between India and China, it will be a terrible affair."

Mr. Nehru told Parliament India's border dispute with China was a "very serious and very important matter" and one of the most vital faced by the nation.

He repeated his warning in opposition to suggestions that the Indian Government should adopt a more vigorous attitude towards China, and dismissed the contention that minor border incursions by Chinese this year were significant in the overall situation.

## Partition Planned As 'Final Resort'

PARIS.—Concrete plans for the eventual partition of Algeria have been elaborated by the French Government. Premier De Gaulle indicated at a meeting of U.N.R.F. (Gaullist) Members of Parliament.

In the referendum for Algerian self-determination to be held at some unspecified time in the future and not to be confused with next January's referendum asking for the nation's endorsement of the principle of self-determination, voters will be counted separately in each region of Algeria.

Accordingly, the areas which choose integration with France or even association with France, will be delimited geographically and be politically ripe for detachment from the some embracing a desire for accession.

It is hoped here that the P.L.N. rebels, in order to obtain partition, will agree to an early ceasefire, and cooperate with President de Gaulle in promoting an Algerian Republic which, while enjoying self-government and political sovereignty, will yet remain closely tied to France in economic, cultural and other spheres, particularly in defence, so that the French Army will stay on to help preserve order.

## Large U.N. Vote Admits Kasavubu

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters).—President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo and his delegation won seats in the U.N. on Tuesday night as the West overrode bitter Soviet objections to the pro-Western representatives.

The vote in the General Assembly to seat the Congo delegates was 58 to 34 with 19 abstentions. It was a two-thirds majority, although a simple majority was enough on this procedural question.

It came after four days of debate and repeated efforts by opponents in the Western bloc to withhold a decision pending a bid by a special U.N. mission to reconcile Mr. Kasavubu and his rival, Prime Minister Lumumba.

After the decision on the Kasavubu delegation's credentials, it was announced that the departure of the conciliation group for Leopoldville, scheduled for that night, had been postponed.

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## Teachers' Executive Quits In Protest Against Strike Today

Jerusalem Post Staff

Most of the country's secondary schools will be closed today. This affects some 50,000 secondary school pupils throughout the country, and the first post-elementary schools which will respond to the Histadrut call to keep classes open are mainly in areas around the kibbutzim.

The one-day strike was finally decided on at a stormy meeting of the Council of the Secondary School Teachers Association at the Herzliya Secondary School in Tel Aviv which lasted all evening. The Council rejected a last-minute appeal from Education Minister Abba Hushi to call off the strike. Mr. Hushi earlier in the day had a meeting with the Association's Executive, to which he conveyed an appeal on the instructions of the Prime Minister, to abstain from strike action.

## Anti-U.N. Demonstration At Funeral of Leopoldville Dead

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuters).—Shouts of "out with U.N." came from some of the thousands of Congolese along the route when the funeral procession of four Congolese soldiers passed through the African quarter.

The soldiers—Colonel Joseph Koko, commander of the Leopoldville garrison, two non-commissioned officers and a private—were killed in Monday night's battle at the Kasumbanyo over the capture of Mr. Nathaniel Walbeck, Ghanaian Charge d'Affaires.

The procession included Colonel Joseph Mobutu and the student commissioners he set up, and other leading Congolese personalities. As expected to this day, the U.N. troops were advised by the Congolese that it would be unwise to send a representative in case of hostile demonstrations.

Two of the versions of the incident circulated at the U.N., including one from independent witnesses, said the U.N. troops were fired first. Brigadier L.J. Sikidy, personal representative of Mr. Kasavubu, said in his covering report that opening fire by the U.N. troops was a "deliberate" move to provoke the Congolese into a "deliberate" attack.

## Only 'Useful' Steps By UK in Caribbean

ROME (UPI).—Prime Minister Macmillan yesterday said Britain will take all those precautions which are necessary to ensure the defence of its territories in the Caribbean.

Mr. Macmillan made the remark at a press conference in answer to a question on what defence preparations Britain was taking in the Caribbean in view of U.S. measures to protect Guantánamo and Nicaragua.

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## US, Bonn to Try Again to Settle Payments Rift

BONN (AP).—The U.S. and West German financial talks were set to resume today, with a view to settling a long-standing rift over U.S. gold reserves held in Germany.

The talks, which began in Bonn last week, were aimed at reducing the pressure on U.S. gold reserves by having Germany contribute more to Western defence and foreign aid spending.

The discussions between West German leaders and the Americans—led by Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson and Under-Secretary of State Douglas Dillon—deadlocked Tuesday night when the Bonn Government said it could not put up \$500m. in 1968 as an immediate relief for U.S. balance of payment difficulties.

Talks "informal"

The talks between the representatives of the two Governments were conducted on an informal basis, the communiqué said. They covered a broad range of financial and economic questions, including balance of payment problems, assistance to developing countries, international trade and related problems of mutual interest.

The communiqué said that in view of the "special responsibility of the U.S. and Germany in the field of international financial and monetary policy, primary attention was given to the international payments position which at present is affected by a number of factors, including a continuing deficit in the balance of payments of the U.S. and a substantial surplus in the balance of payments of Germany."

## U.S. 'Weatherman' Satellite in Orbit

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP).—The U.S. yesterday placed a robot weatherman into space orbit and quickly started getting back cloud pictures which scientists hoped to use in actual weather forecasts.

The camera-carrying satellite, Tires II, was launched at 4:13 a.m. (13:23 p.m. Israel time) from the missile test centre at Cape Canaveral in the nose of a 26-foot Thor-Delta rocket.

Two hours later the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced the 250-pound "robot" had achieved successful orbit very close to the planned height of 400 miles.

Then in another two hours NASA reported that pictures had been received at the Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, station of the U.S. Army Signal Corps from the smaller of the two television cameras aboard.

Mr. Morris Tepper, Chief of the space agency's meteorological satellites, told a news conference in Washington that pictures had not yet been received from the second camera, but it was expected they would be received during a subsequent pass around the earth.

Pictures Developed

The scientists said the pictures already received from the smaller camera were being developed at Fort Monmouth and would be sent immediately to Washington.

Dr. Tepper said that the successful orbit of the satellite marked a "very happy occasion" for NASA. He said the first look at the earth and other characteristics of the new "weather eye" was "very good."

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Pictures Developed

## TURKISH OFFICER TO ISRAEL POST

LIDDA AIRPORT.—Capt. Rifat Baykal, one of the officers removed from the Turkish Embassy in Jerusalem last week by order of President Gurel, arrived here on Tuesday to take up the post of Consul at the Turkish Legation in Tel Aviv.

First Was Experimental

This is the second time, but the first was purely experimental—to see if the mechanics would work and produce anything useful. This time the plan is to use information from the satellite in regular forecasts.

Although pictures from Tires I turned out clearer and more interesting than expected, assembly and analysis of the information was too slow for any practical value in forecasts.

Tires II, while still experimental, is expected to be of real aid because of the speed with which data will be assembled and distributed.

The satellite will pass over the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, but will not cross the northern parts of these countries.

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